and promoting the technology of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in cereal, oilseeds and vegetables which envisages cultural, mechanical, biological method and need based use of pesticides. The use of safer alternatives like biopesticides; *Bacillus Thuringiensis (b.t./* and *Bacillus sphaericus (B.s.)* and Neem based pesticides are being encouraged by the Government.

Production of Cotton

556. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare production of Cotton at the time of inception of the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) the average rate of per hectare production of cotton in the country during the year 1994-95;

(c) whether the average rate of production of Cotton in the country is quite low in comparison to the World average;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the average cotton production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) As per the official estimates, the per hectare production of cotton at the time of inception of Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) i.e. 1969-70, was 122 kgs.

(b) The estimated average yield of cotton during 1994-95 in the country is 260 kgs. per hectare.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main reasons for low average yield of cotton in the country are : about two-third area under cotton being rainfed low rate of adoption of improved technology by the farmers multiplicity of varieties with very low coverage of certified seeds; low application of fertilizers and right type of pesticides.

(e) In order to increase the production and productivity of cotton, a centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) is being implemented in all the 11 cotton growing States since 1971-72.

Monopoly criteria for price control

557. PROF. I.G. SANADI:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the rationale of having 90% market share for turn-over upto Rs. 4 crores and 40% market share above Rs. 4 crores for monopoly criteria for price control;

(b) whether these percentages were evolved to help multinationals and the reasons for not covering cases falling within turn over of Rs. one to four crores with market concentration between 40% to 89%.

(c) the basis on which such a decision was taken;

(d) the steps being taken to rectify these faults; and

(e) whether officers who prepared the list of drugs for price control are also engaged in reviewing (–) the representations, if so, whether Government propose to set up another committee for review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) After considering the view points of the various interest groups, viz. Consumers and Voluntary Health Associations, Medical Profession, Trade and Industry Association including, Small Scale manufacturers and after broad-based discussions at various